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PER CASE 1 DOZ. BOTTLES \$57.00
2 HALF BOT. \$30.00

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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

No. 14,842 號式十四百八千四萬一第 日六初月十年壹十三緒光 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2ND, 1905. 四拜禮 號二月壹十年五零九千—英標香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

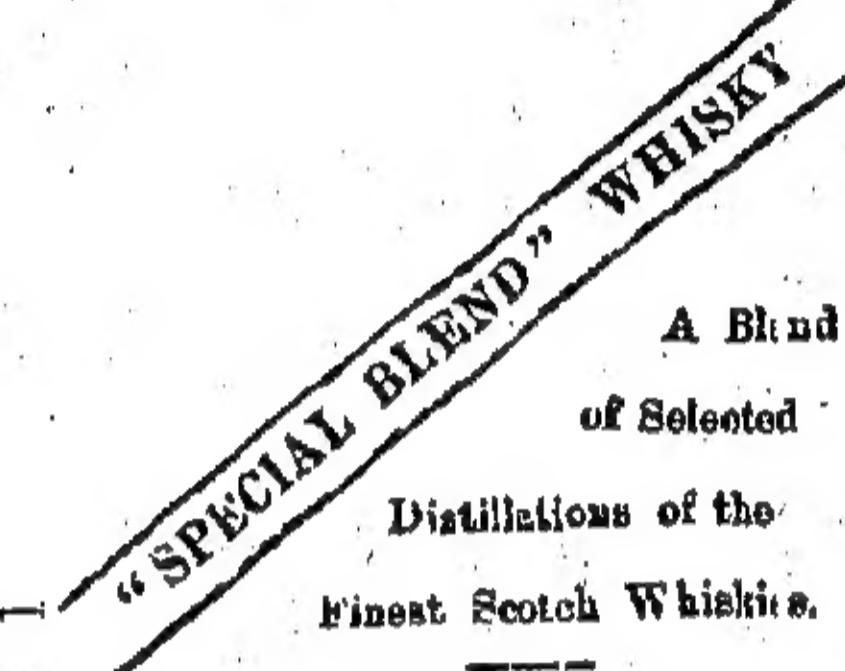

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AMMONIA**
FOR THE BATH, TOILET AND
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An Elegant Preparation. Delicately Perfumed. Promotes a healthy action of the skin, counteracts all effects of perspiration, and is as refreshing and invigorating to the system as a Turkish Bath.

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LIMITED.**
HE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

[a1342]

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& CO.'S**


A Blend
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Distillations of the
Finest Scotch Whiskies.
\$10.50 Per Case.

Apply to

SIEMSSSEN & CO., Hongkong. [a165]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORLTAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net \$4.75 per cask ex Factory.
In Bags 250 lbs. net \$2.80 per bag ex Factory.
SHEWAN, TOME & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1905. [a142]

SITUATION WANTED.

HOTEL MANAGER, well qualified, offers his services.
Apply by letter to— "O. K."
Cars of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 31st October, 1905. [a2455]

NOTICE.

GEO. FENWICK & CO., LTD., Engineers &c., are open to receive OFFERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF THEIR WANChAI PROPERTY, comprising portions of Marine Lots Nos. 31 and 36; approximate area 43,000 square feet.
For further particulars apply to the Company.
Hongkong, 12th July, 1905. [a133]

CARTRIDGES.

IMPORTED EVERY MONTH, THEREFORE ALWAYS FRESH.

ELEY'S, SCHULTE'S, AMBERITE and KYNOCK'S SPORTING CARTRIDGES 8, 10, 12, 16, and 20 BORE, and NEWCASTLE CHILLED SHOT in all Sizes, No. 10 to SSSG. AIR GUNS and AMMUNITION in Variety.
WM. SCHMIDT & CO.
Hongkong, 28th November, 1905. [a249]

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD. have now 40,000 Cubic feet of Cold Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday, excepted to receive and deliver perishable goods.
WM. PARLAME, Manager.
Hongkong, 18th November, 1905. [a55]

J. WATT JAMESON & CO.,
MARINE SALVAGE ENGINEERS.

THIS COMPANY POSSESSES THE MOST POWERFUL & EFFICIENT SALVAGE MACHINERY. CONTRACTS UNDERTAKEN. TELEGRAPHIC INSTRUCTIONS ACTED UPON IMMEDIATELY.

The Company has the powerful steamer "City of Birmingham" (237 Tons, 750 I.H.P.) specially equipped with necessary Gear for Salvage purposes, always ready at Short Notice. Telegraphic Address— "SALVAGE-HONGKONG" HOTEL MANSIONS, A.B.C. 4th Edition, & 4th Floor. A1 Codes.

Agents for MESSRS. SEIPE, GOEMAN & CO Submarine Engineers. Makers of all classes of Diving Gear, London.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1905. [a225]

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MITSUI & CO.**

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HONGKONG BRANCH—PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, ICE HOUSE STREET

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S. MINAMI, Manager, Hongkong.

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HAIG & HAIG, LTD., DISTILLERS SINCE 1679.

3 Star, SPECIAL—The finest of all "Peg" WHISKIES at ... \$13.00
5 Star, LIQUEUR—Exquisite, best in the World for Club or Private use at ... \$22.00

Stop drinking rank, Smoky Stuff, because "it comes through the SODA."

Try HAIG & HAIG'S WHISKIES; pure, mellow, matured, non-smoky, delicate flavor

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BRANDY * * * * \$22.50

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WHISKY, PALL MALL 20.00

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PORT WINE, INVALIDS 20.00

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HONGKONG AGENTS.

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CABLE ADDRESS—"CHEF."

DELIGHTFUL SITUATION. UNEXCELLED RESORT FOR TRAVELLERS AND RESIDENTS. BILLIARDS AND BOWLING. LAWN AND GARDENS.

JAS. W. OSBORNE, PROPRIETOR AND MANAGER. [a206]

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TAILORING DEPARTMENT.**

NEW SEASON'S GOODS FOR AUTUMN AND WINTER.

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Materials of the VERY LATEST and MOST FASHIONABLE Designs, consisting of—

SCOTCH and CHEVIOT TWEEDS, ANGOLAS, FLANNELS, LLAMAS, CASHMERE, VICUNAS, BLACK and BLUE SERGES, COVERTS, ULSTERINGS, OVERCOATINGS, VESTINGS, TROUSERINGS, BREECHES, CLOTHES, &c.

SPECIALITY.

Dress Suitings of the VERY FINEST quality only. Fit Guaranteed.

All Orders receive the most careful and prompt attention, and are executed under the direct personal supervision of our Cutters, and by our Own Workmen on THE PREMISES.

LOUNGE SUITS ... from \$35 DRESS SUITS ... from \$70
MONING Do. ... 55 FROCK Do. ... 70
OVERCOATS ... 45 TROUSERS (CASHMERE) ... 15
RIDING BREECHES ... 15 FANCY VESTS ... 7

Hongkong, 28th September, 1905. [a36]

CHUN SENG.

No. 39, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG. LATE OF 61, MAIN STREET, YOKOHAMA DRAPER & TAILOR, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, & GENERAL OUTFITTER.

ALL NEW GOODS IN STOCK.

A Trial Solicited. Fit and Satisfaction Guaranteed. Inspection Invited.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1905. [a129]

REDUCED PRICES OF EASTMAN KODAK FILMS.

NO. 1 F.P.K. FILMS 6 Exps. 50 cts.	NO. 1 F.P.K. FILMS 12 Exps. 1.00
" 3 " " 6 " 90	" 3 " " 12 " 1.80
" 3 " " 6 " 1.00	" 3 " " 10 " 1.80
" 3 " " 12 " 1.40	" 4 CART. " 12 " 2.30
" 2 B.E.K. " 6 " .75	" 2 B.E.K. " 12 " 1.50

The above Films are absolutely fresh. We invite you to come and inspect our New Stock.

Developing and Printing undertaken.

A. TACK & CO.
26, DES VIEUX ROAD, HONGKONG. [a6]

INSURANCE.

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SPECIAL ADVANTAGES.

A MONG others are the following:

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DODWELL & CO., LTD.
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FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Dining accommodation for 300 persons.

131 Bedrooms.

Elegantly Furnished Reception Rooms.

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Hydraulic Lifts to each Floor.

Electric Lighting and Fans.

Every Comfort.

Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms.

Ladies' Cloak Rooms.

Matron in attendance.

CHARGES MODERATE, AND NO EXTRAS.

A. F. DAVIES,
Acting Manager.

[a47]

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.

Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms.

Hot and Cold Water throughout.

Electrically Lighted. Electric Fans (if required).

Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.

Table D'Hote at separate tables.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a2410]

CONNAUGHT HOTEL.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL Situated near

the Banks and Principal Offices.

Excellent Cuisine and Wines.

Large and Loftily Rooms. Elegantly Furnished.

Hydraulic Elevator, hot and cold water throughout.

Special Rates for Tourists.

Launch Service for Guests.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1902. [a4]

VICTORIA HOTEL.

SHAMEEN—CANTON,

INTIMATION



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SCOTCH WHISKY

WATSON'S CELEBRATED



BLEND

VERY OLD LIQUEUR

SCOTCH
WHISKY.A blend of the finest WHISKIES distilled
in SCOTLAND ofGREAT AGE,
VERY FINE AND MELLOW.
Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the BEST
BLEND in the FAR EAST.

PER DOZEN \$16.50

The following are also recommended, and are
assuredly in quality:

Per Doz.

A.—Thorne's Blend...	\$12.00
B.—Glenorchy, Mellow Blend, a fine "Soda" Whisky, of great age ...	12.00
C.—Aberlour-Glenlivet ...	13.50
D.—H.K.D. Blend of the Finest Old Malt Scotch Whiskies ...	16.00

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

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All communications relating to the news column should be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must enclose their names and addresses with all communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.
All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
Enclosed you will find a copy of our "Instructions for Correspondents," which have been revised and enlarged. Please study them carefully before addressing your next communication.

P.O. Box, 32. Telephone No. 12
HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES V GUL ROAD C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, EC.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 2ND, 1905.

No one will accuse the Chinese with being too rapid in their actions towards obtaining some improvement in the administration of the internal affairs of the country. It has for a long time been announced that China was at last really going to do something in this direction which would astonish the world; and many who had long despaired of any good thing coming from Peking had a faint hope that happier days were about to dawn upon the Celestial Empire. At last something definite came out when it was announced that it had been determined that a Proclamation should be issued next China New Year in favour of introducing representative Government into the country in twelve years. The most cautious of critics could hardly say that this was doing things in too great a hurry; and the Chinese, if they are at last bent upon some kind of reform, seem determined to keep up their reputation of acting on the golden principle of "festina lente." It is not surprising if some of a more sceptical disposition than the average should have grave fears that this announcement may be merely the Chinese way of again putting off action; but still there are signs that possibly there may be something in it, and that at last the long prophesied Chinese awakening is to take place. The declaration which has been made at least shows that the Chinese have been forced by circumstances to recognise that the question of internal reform is one which in some way must receive their practical attention; and that it cannot be shelved, as has hitherto been the case at Peking, as one quite beneath the dignity of the Celestial authorities to consider as within the range

of practical politics. No doubt the Peking Officials would gladly put aside the matter altogether, and simply dismiss so revolutionary an idea, as that of granting representation to the people, as utterly incompatible with the paternal system of Government with which China is blessed. Their idea would be to do something which would keep people quiet for a time, while the Government was actively engaged in doing as little as it could, a plan which at least has the advantage of giving the authorities a chance of getting out of the difficulty if from unexpected circumstances the opportunity of so doing should arise. The distance of time at which something in the way of representative Government is promised does not seem very encouraging; but still there is room to hope that circumstances will be such as to force the Government of China, in this instance, to adhere, at least to some extent, to their promises. Some improvement in the internal administration of the country is essential if China is to preserve her national independence, with a neighbour of such progressive tendencies as Japan close by. This fact cannot have escaped the notice of the officials; and it must be well known to them that the weak spot in their system is their inability to rely upon the masses; and the history of recent events in Japan ought to have made it apparent to them that the best (if, indeed, not the only) way of securing popular support is to give facilities for a reasonable amount of representation.

At first sight it might seem that the instincts of the Chinese were so much opposed to representative institutions that, even if the authorities desired to introduce them, a movement of the kind would be impossible. Such, however, will hardly be considered to be the case by those who have had an opportunity of studying Chinese institutions practically, and of judging of Chinese powers of organisation and administration, not from books, but from the actual facts. In theory, it might be supposed that the autocratic instinct was that which most generally characterised the Chinese. The system of Government is based upon an extension of the idea of paternal authority, and passive obedience would seem to be the special habit that would be evolved from such a system of Government in the course of centuries. The Chinese, however, as existing in the present day, have by no means so blind a reverence for authority of an arbitrary character as might be supposed, while in a variety of directions they undoubtedly show capabilities of self-government, which are not ordinarily credited to them. In their village organisations and in the system of government by "hundreds" in force in their cities they show considerable administrative instincts, while their Guilds and other associations prove that they are able to unite for common objects, and to devise measures for general advantage within stated limits. This, of course, is the very germ of representative government; and if it be true that the Chinese intend to follow up the Japanese idea of improving upon these various existing associations, and working out from them a system of representation which will apply to the larger affairs of state, there is at least good reason to hope for satisfactory results. From what we know of Chinese powers of administration as displayed by them in many important directions in this Colony—such as some of their Commercial Companies, and to some extent also in the Legislative council—we have good reason to believe in their power of governing by representation in minor matters. To apply this, without modification, to the larger affairs of state would, no doubt, be venturesome and might prove dangerous; but a careful study of the system in its less important forms, and the formation of a constitution on the basis of the facts thus in evidence, and a study of the best models in Europe and America, would in all probability lead to satisfactory results. It is this which (no doubt at the suggestion of Japan) the Chinese appear at the present time inclined to essay. Twelve years certainly appears a far-off date at which to hope for practical results; but still in a matter of this kind it is well not to move too rapidly. If, however, the Chinese are really in earnest, we may hope for substantial results at a much earlier date. There seems no doubt that at the present time the Chinese are taking definite steps to acquire a critical knowledge of foreign institutions, and if they are wise enough to adopt such knowledge to the wants of their country it is not beyond the range of hope that they may succeed in establishing some form of

representative government, which would undoubtedly go far to remove many of the difficulties under which the country has so long laboured.

Some Japanese troops have already returned, and more are on their way home.

Admiral Togo expects the Mikasa to be refloated before the present year expires.

Lieutenant H. D. Belgrave, 2nd R.W.K., has qualified, with distinction, in musketry, first class.

It is reported that M. Ginsburg arrived at Nagasaki on his way to Yokohama, where he intends to re-open his office.

It is reported that the shock caused by the blowing up of the steamer *Chatham* in the Suez Canal was distinctly recorded by seismographic instruments at Simla. This will cause some to doubt the value of earthquake records.

A Peking telegram to the *N. C. Daily News* says—"Germany has concluded a Postal Agreement with China, by which all the German post offices along the line of the Shantung railway will be closed, and the business handed over to the Chinese Imperial Post Office."

At the Union Church Literary Club a Musical Evening, arranged by Mr. and Mrs. David Wood, will take place to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. when the National Songs of the Nations will be rendered and their history and origin explained. Mr. Geo. Grable will take the chair.

The native compoitors and presonae at the Government of India and Bengal Secretariat, numbering several thousands, are on strike. The Calcutta "Gazette" was suspended. Master printers and private press threaten to lock-out if they are not given time to consider the demands by the employees. There are signs of the strike spreading. It is believed to be a phase of the boycott movement.

The Shanghai Municipal Council was to entertain Dr. Knoppe (German Consul-General and Senior Consul) to a dinner-to-day (2nd inst.) prior to his departure for Home. Dr. Knoppe has not only been exceedingly popular among his own nationals but equally so among all the members of that cosmopolitan community and, during the short period of his office as Senior Consul, has done most efficient work.

Peking has fallen. A telegram received by the Shanghai mandarins reports that in the sham fight on the 24th instant a large detachment of the Southern Army by a strategic movement managed to penetrate the centre of the Northern Army, defending the road to Peking, resulting in a retreat of the latter forces all along the line, and thereby giving the victory to the Southern Army.

A Chinese writer in a Shanghai contemporary says—"Chinese merchants in the United States have lately subscribed and sent to various associations in Shanghai, Hongkong and Canton the total sum of \$8,000 gold, to keep alive the agitation against the unjust clauses of the proposed Exclusion Treaty between China and the United States. The agitation must not be confounded with the boycott movement.

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A. Now York telegram says:—Russia will establish two lines of steamships between Russian ports and New York and will endeavour in every way to win any trade which is possible in America. This line will be well equipped as passenger and freight carriers, and it is said that their backers look forward to a large immigrant business, and that the Czar will favour the emigration of his people to the United States. This plan is the direct result of the peace conference and the warm admiration for America conceived by M. de Witte and the Czar. The former is now in St. Petersburg and gave the Czar such a glowing account of the wonders of the United States that the latter wants a closer intimacy to prevail. The taking off of the preventive tariffs on American goods into Russia has already created a brisk trade in certain lines of merchandise.

Engineering states that British steamers are still the safest to travel or ship goods by. The percentage of annual loss of British steamers is 1.19, and of sailing ships 2.35, while for the other nations that own over a million tons of steam shipping, namely Germany, the United States, Norway, France, Italy and the British Colonies, the percentage is 1.60. With a British fleet of 13,391,000 tons of steam and sailing vessels, the percentage of tonnage lost is 1.30, whereas Germany, with only 3,369,900 tons, has a percentage of 1.37. The United States, with 2,590,600 tons, a percentage of 2.09; France, with a fleet only a little more than one-tenth that of Great Britain—namely, 1,693,361 tons—has a percentage loss of 1.33; Norway, with 1,717,654 tons, a percentage loss of 2.10; and Italy, with 1,187,566 tons a percentage loss of 2.52.

CHINESE EMPEROR
UNRESTRAINED.

It appears that the sensational story of the confinement of the Chinese Emperor was not true after all. The *N.C. Daily News* has a telegram from Peking, on 26th October, saying:—The story of the imprisonment of the Emperor is proved to be baseless. After the boat outrage there was some rumour of having an heir apparent appointed, and Princes Fu Lun and Tsai Chieh were mentioned as candidates. This gave rise to the story of the Emperor's imprisonment.

TELEGRAMS.

"DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.

AN AMENDE PROPRE.

SHANGHAI, 1st November.
The train incident is entirely settled.

The Governor of Nganking has apologised, restored the property, and punished the ringleader.

LORD CURZON'S ILLNESS.

LONDON, 1st November.
Lord Curzon has been attacked with fever and his departure from India has been postponed.

THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

NEW CONSTITUTION SIGNED.
SANGUINARY CONFLICTS AND MUTINY
OF BLACK SEA SQUADRON.LONDON, 31st Oct.
The new Constitution for Russia has been signed by the Czar at Peterhof.

It guarantees liberty of person and speech and permits formation of unions; grants an extended suffrage; and provides for the establishment of a Legislative Duma with Ministerial responsibility.

Count Witte is appointed Premier.

Popular satisfaction with the Constitution is doubtful. Universal suffrage is demanded.

Sanguinary conflicts have occurred in many cities of the Empire, and the strikers continue.

It is reported that the Black Sea Squadron has mutinied and killed Admirals Birilof and Chuknkin.

Some of the troops called upon to disperse riots have refused to fire.

Cossack atrocities are worse than heretofore.

LATER.

LONDON, 1st November.
The Tsar's manifesto is generally accepted, but extremists doubt its sincerity and demand a republic.

The strikes are weakening.

The position in Poland and Odessa is grave.

The revolt has spread to Helsingfors and M. Pobiedonostzeff has resigned.

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

THE STATE OF RUSSIA.

LONDON, 30th October.
Telegrams from all parts of Russia are of the most gloomy description, but the day passed quietly in St. Petersburg. Moscow is isolated, and the Governor has issued a despairing appeal to the population for fidelity to the Tsar.

A manifesto has been issued by the Tsar appointing M. Witte Prime Minister, empowered to co-ordinate and unify the branches of administration, the manifesto grants civil liberties to the people, extends the legislative powers of the Duma and enlarges the franchise.

There are indications that the strike is weakening for lack of funds. Much bloodshed has occurred at Revel. Odessa is outwardly getting more quiet but the revolt is smouldering.

COTTON TRADE AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR MANCHESTER CORRESPONDENT.)

The cotton market was greatly surprised on Sept. 23 at an important sudden advance in raw American cotton in Liverpool, caused through a serious rise in New York and New Orleans. It was a matter of manipulation. It was reported in New York that the Southern Cotton Growers Association had come to an agreement with a chain of mills to hold about 2,000,000 bales till 11 cents per lb. were got for it. This is in face of the prospects of a fairly large yield in the States. It is hardly likely that Lancashire spinners will be led to anticipate the requirements in view of the continuing slack cloth and yarn demand and the outlook in regard to a free importation in our dependency. Cotton mill building is going on in the County Palatine, the number of factories going up now being 55, representing £4,750,000, which will cost £5,000,000 or thereabouts. Owing to the higher rates now ruling in iron and steel, textile machinery prices are higher than they were three months ago.

A man does not care two straws whether another man gets married or not. But a woman bitterly resents the marriage of another woman, and her concern in weddings and breakfasts is excited only by curiosity about the clothes and her interest in the food.—T. McDONALD REMPEL in London Opinion.

POLICE COURT.

Wednesday, 1st November.

BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZBLAND (FIRST POLICE MAGISTRATE).

JAPANESE STOWAWAYS.

The ten Japanese females who had stowed away on the German steamer *Hohenzollern* at Moji, and who had been remanded twice in order to induce them to return to their native land, were now brought up and fined \$25 each. THIS DEFECTIVE MORTAR CASE.

His Worship gave his decision in the case in which Lam Cheuk San, contractor, of 90 Wellington Street, was charged with failing to comply with the Public Health and Building Ordinance, which required him to make use of proper materials in the construction of building works at No. 16 Des Vaux Road Central. Section 100 of the Ordinance is as follows:—"Every wall constructed of brick stone or other hard and incombustible substance shall be solid across its entire thickness and shall be properly bonded and substantially put together with cement-mortar or good lime-mortar composed of good cement or lime and clean sharp sand with red or yellow earth or other suitable material to the satisfaction of the Building Authority."

The following facts were proved to my satisfaction:—That on the 5th September, 1905 extensive building alterations were going on at No. 16, Des Vaux Road Central and that the defendant was the contractor making the alterations. A building inspector of the Public Work Department took a sample of the mortar which was being used. This sample was taken from the same heap of mortar which was being hoisted up and used for brick work on a wall of the said building. The said sample of mortar was then made into two briquettes, tested, and found not to be a good lime mortar. I am satisfied on the evidence that mortar exactly similar to the mortar which was made into those two briquettes was being used in the brick work of this house. I am moreover of opinion that the making of two briquettes only in the present case was a fair test of the quality of the mortar as a whole. I therefore convict the defendant and order him to pay a fine of \$250 in default of which he will be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for six months.

Mr. Goldring—Would your Worship fix a time when the fine should be paid.
His Worship—Oh, it must be paid at once, otherwise he will have to go to goal.
GAMBLING OVER A CRICKET MATCH.

Judgment was also delivered in the case in which three natives were charged with keeping a gambling house and 60 others charged with gambling on the results of a cricket match.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown solicitor, prosecuted, Mr. P. W. Goldring appeared for the second defendant, and Hon. Dr. Ho Kai for the remainder.

His Worship reviewed the evidence for the prosecution, which he said had been proved to his satisfaction. He had no hesitation in convicting the first three defendants of keeping a common gambling house, while the rest of the defendants were found therein when the police raided the house. Under the Ordinance they were presumed, until the contrary was proved, to have been playing therein. He therefore convicted the rest of the defendants of playing in a common gambling house. The first three defendants would be fined \$75 dollars each or six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour, and the others \$5 each or 14 days' imprisonment with hard labour.

A VAGABANT.
William Alexander Martin, remanded from yesterday on a charge of vagrancy pending a medical examination as to his condition, was ordered to be placed in the House of Detention, the doctor having certified that he was sane.A BOTTLE AS MISSILE.
Au Tai, a marine hawk, was charged with throwing a missile, with a bottle, from the first floor veranda of 151 Queen's Road East and inflicting a severe scalp wound on a native. As the victim would not be able to leave hospital until Saturday, the case was remanded till then.

CONGO ATROCITIES.

CRUELTIES IN FRENCH TERRITORY:
M. GENTIL ACCUSEDParis, 25th September.
A short time ago, a mission, under the late M. Braza, was dispatched to the French Congo, with the object of making an inquiry into the actions of certain officials, who were alleged to have been guilty of the most revolting cruelties in their treatment of the natives.The *Matin* this morning says it has reason to believe that the report drawn up by the Braza Mission contains overwhelming charges against M. Gentil, the Commissioner-General of the Congo Government. Disgusting cruelties are alleged against M. Gentil, such as hanging negroes

WITH THE VOLUNTEERS.

A GRIFFIN'S EXPERIENCES.

In my previous contributions I expressed disappointment that the uniform had not the sentimental value it possessed at home in attracting feminine eyes, but I discovered a practical value one morning. Happening to miss the 8.30 launch I availed myself of the offer of a friendly lift to Kowloon and crossed in the ferry. When I put my money down I found that I was only charged ten cents instead of the usual fifteen. Needless to say I made no protest, but marvelled greatly. Had the apparently impossible happened—that the Chinaman actually made a mistake in calculating money that was not in his own interest. I could not understand it until it occurred to me to examine my ticket. There I learned that the fare for soldiers, sailors and policemen in uniform was ten cents. Of course I felt a wee bit proud of myself. That I should be actually taken for a soldier in less than three weeks from joining the service was more than I ever expected, and I felt so generous that I thought of returning and "tipping" that boy. But the ferry boat moved and I was prevented from displaying my generosity.

Going "on guard" is not relished by the ordinary volunteer. It cuts him off from the social pleasures of the evening and imposes upon him duties which are rather irksome, yet it has its compensations. With the corporal and the two men not on "sentry go" gathered round the table in good form there are usually some very entertaining yarns told and the merry laugh which comes occasionally from the guard tent indicates that those on duty are not repining in silence over their comparative isolation. When the bugle sounds just before six o'clock and the men for guard fall out they are usually regarded by their comrades as almost martyrs. While there are few who willingly seek to go on guard, there are some who pride themselves on avoiding that duty. Needless to say, this is not playing the game fairly, as it means that the conscientious have to undertake the wearisome task more often than they ought.

Leaving the guns, those of us for guard hasten to our tents, clean our rifles, buckle on our waist belts and side arms, and fall in on the level ground below. Here we and our arms are inspected by the orderly officer, and we are marched off to the main guard tent. We are informed that each man has two hours on and four off. I get the last turn—from 10 to 12 and from 4 to 6. Keeping our rifles with fixed bayonets, ready at hand, we sit down at the table outside the tent. Not unnaturally the experiences of others on guard become the subject of the conversation, and I was advised not to emulate the exploits of a certain individual who challenged all the water carrying coolies, and as they did not respond, arrested them and confined them in the guard tent. When his successor came on duty he apparently wished to have the distinction of a capture also, and on a coolie approaching he chased him until he captured him. What the orderly officer said next morning when presented with the frightened Chinaman need not be printed. Suffice it to say that he did not commend their excess of zeal.

One advantage of being on guard is that you are well attended to in the matter of chow. There is no waiting and shouting to attract the boy. Everything is brought with dispatch and you really enjoy your meal in comfort. After dinner some of "the boys" come along to commiserate with you on your banishment from the canteen and most probably sit down to have a share in the quiet amusements of the guard tent. A cup of coffee is brought along for each and then I relieve the sentry. Of course I must not divulge the nature of the charge that was committed to me on that occasion. But it was important, overwhelmingly important, and the burden of it was so great that I hardly knew what my feelings were. Happily my beat was along the shore and I was able to look out to sea. As the searchlight was at work, the scene was invested with an additional though temporary charm, and one did not feel the time so tedious when there was so much to delight the eye. The arrival of an occasional launch gave one the opportunity of challenging those who landed, but fortunately for themselves they were all friends. Had they been otherwise our shadours to think of what duty would have compelled one to do. By 11 o'clock all the noise in the camp had ceased, and the stillness of the night was only broken by the lapping of the waves on the shore. A peculiar sound behind made me stop. I strained my ears, but could not discover its nature. A heavy footfall induced me to go forward and under the shadow of the tower I saw a dim form. Then I made out two eyes, and closer inspection revealed them to belong to a harmless pony. At midnight I summoned the corporal and was relieved. Turning in, I tried to sleep, but the bed seemed harder than usual and the bolt and bayonet always seemed to be getting in the way. My fitful slumbers were disturbed at 4 o'clock, when I had again to shoulder my rifle and patrol the beat. It was an eerie sensation going out into the chilly morning in a dazed and sleepless condition, but footsteps woke me up and I was on the qui vive to challenge the Indian soldiers going on and off guard. At five o'clock I woke the corporal, who roused the bugler, and he in turn annoyed the whole camp by sounding the Reveille a quarter of an hour later. Then the duties of the guard practically ceased. The coffee arrived a few minutes after the bugle call and, I need not tell you that it was very welcome. Putting the tent in order, we waited the appearance of the orderly officer who dismissed us at 6 o'clock and our vigil was concluded. A swim refreshed us

"mewhat, but not till we had made up the arrears of sleep did we feel ourselves again."

I cannot conclude this record of my experiences without a reference to the inspection of last week end. On Saturday afternoon we proceeded to the north of the island, and on the way had to go through a stretch of sand where walking was very difficult. Arrived at the place where the guns were drawn up, we waited in some anxiety for the inspecting officer, but when he did arrive he put us all at our ease, and then we went on with the work of the day, trying to hit targets on the hills on the opposite side and afterward scattering a few targets in the water. To test us still further, we were ordered to pick up spades and dig a trench. Some entered into the work with great enthusiasm and some didn't. When a fellow hasn't handled a spade seriously since his boyhood days on the sands of some watering place at home, he is apt to find the exercise somewhat trying. Those were awkward at the work will be readily understood, and it frequently happened that the sand lifted on the spade did not reach the intended destination. One man left the trench and seemed to engage in some form of gymnastics, bending his back to the ground. When questioned on the subject, he remarked—"Why some blessed idiot has put a shovelful down my neck!" Whether there was exactly a shovelful deposited there I would not like to say but he certainly had a fair quantity of sand which was not likely to be very soothing. One fellow was conspicuous because he had not taken off his jacket and excused himself by saying that his shirt was all holes and buttons. Ultimately our work was concluded and we sat out for camp. But our return was not so easy as we had anticipated. We had to take back the guns, and as these had to be dragged over the stretch of sand on which we found it so difficult to walk before, you can imagine something of the task that was set us. It was back-aching and leg-aching work and we reached camp panting and tired. Fortunately, after the amusement of the evening there was on this occasion nothing to disturb our rest and we rose fresh in the morning for the inspection by the Commandant and the General Officer Commanding. The general was very complimentary to us and that was reckoned by most us ample compensation for the exertions of the day before. Subsequently we listened to the ministrations of the pastor—at least some did—and then we realized that the official programme of the camp was concluded. The afternoon was devoted to entertaining friends and swaggering round in dress suits and field service caps, and swinging sticks, while those with cameras were very busy for an hour or two. The sports which followed were very exciting and after the last race we took our departure for home. We did not, like the Arabs, "fold our tents and silently steal away." We were more prosaic. We returned our bedding and moved off amidst much chin-wagging and pledging "our next merry meeting."

CHINESE SCHOOL REFORMS.

A committee of Chinese gentlemen contributed the following report to the *Daily News* at Shanghai:

It has been known that in China until very recently scarcely any care was paid with regard to the constitution of schools. It has been firmly maintained that every student should always be ready to repeat his lessons, but it is not indispensable for him to understand the meaning at the same time.

The Four Books and the Five Classics constituted all that the students should study. Sciences are never taught in the schools. Such schools, however, can hardly produce any men of ability.

Though several schools have been opened, both by the Government and by the people in different provinces in which new methods of teaching are used, yet it is hopeless to have education extended to all, as the expenses for opening such new schools are very great, and the numbers of these schools are too limited.

A society known as the "Society for Re-forming Private Elementary Schools" has been established in Peking by Mr. Shen Kee-yie, an enthusiastic schoolman of Shanghai.

He began his work in July last year, and in the following winter he opened a branch society in Szechow, where there was also a society for the teachers of the private elementary schools to study. Over thirty such teachers became members of this society with their students numbering over three hundred. The students are reasonably expected to carry the author's theory.

The expenses of the society were subsidized by the gentry and scholars of the place.

After this has been done for half a year, the result is clearly shown that the students have improved a good deal in their studying.

When the gentry of Shanghai heard this they at once requested Mr. Shen to come to Shanghai, consulting him about the organisation of a Central Society in Shanghai. They also asked him to go personally over the three prefectures of Szechow, Sunkiang, and Taichang for the purpose of reforming the private elementary schools.

Mr. Shen said that he was glad to do so.

He began his travel in June last, and finished his trip at the end of September, after having travelled over the various districts of the three prefectures. During the trip 21 branch societies have been established, and those who became members of the society number over 3,600, viz. about 200 teachers of various private schools, and 400 gentlemen who have signed their names, and over 3,000 students from private schools of different parts.

Mr. Shen is a hardy-enduring and experienced man; he does not mind much the hot weather, but works very hard for the benefit of young men. He also gave books and maps, etc., to those whom he called. He was heartily welcomed wherever he went, and meetings were held and addresses given by him.

It is said that the high officials of Nanking, Chekiang, and Fukien have ordered their subordinate officers to follow this example.

The measure is easy and useful, for a sum of \$100,000 is quite sufficient to open a branch society and reform five or six private schools in a year.

Should this be put to test everywhere, great changes would take place in the educational world of China, and the country will become wealthy and strong in a few years.

REVIEWS.

Coins of Japan, by Dr. NEIL GORDON MUNRO Yokohama: published privately. \$12.50.

The work of a busy surgeon in Yokohama, the result of spare time researches in connection with a clever man's hobby, the only object claimed for this book is that of affording relaxation for other brainworkers who may take it up. This is false modesty. There is a whole library of works on the subject in Japanese, but this we believe, is the first and only work in English, placing within the reach of the unlearned in sinology the mass of interesting information it contains. It is erudité, and yet has a certain strain of pawky humour which prevents dulness, even for the reader not particularly enamoured of numismatics.

Dr. Munro, evidently an ardent collector and diligent reader, has not disdained to supplement his own knowledge with that of the Japanese authorities, living and dead, and to these he renders full acknowledgment. There is an interesting introduction which may appear in the light of padding to those acquainted with anthropology and the history of border, etc.; but it adds to the completeness of the book, and is a far from tedious résumé of the philosophy of the subject. This refers not to the introduction so called, but to the first chapter, entitled "prehistoric and protohistoric." Following a quotation of Taylor's well-known and interesting disquisition on the ox as a unit of value, Dr. Munro seriously makes the somewhat silly remark that "it is possible that the word 'cow,' vulgarly applied to money, might be traced to 'hoof,' which is used to designate the foot of certain animals, but was formerly applied to the animals themselves, especially when counting them for sale or exchange." Adds to this the author's note that "it is sufficient to create annually a fresh island in the Pacific one mile square and fifteen fathoms deep." This prompts a very interesting prophecy: "In the very near future the innumerable rocky islands which fringe the coast, the 'Saddles,' the 'Buggeds' and the Chusan archipelago generally, and which now stand out of the shallow waters of the estuary, will look down upon embanked paddy fields, with the river flowing between, precisely as the hills inland from Shanghai now stand out from the fields which have been raised by the same process within the limits of the historical period." Certainly the appearance of the hills thus mentioned suggests that at one time they were islets in a huge lake or inland sea; and the author believes that in a comparatively recent geological time the river did run through a series of lakes. He elaborates this theory convincingly (pp. 60-61). In the discourse on the southern basin we note the remark: "Continuing up the Pearl river we reach the frontier town of Po-wo, by which, as we showed in our account of Yunan, we attain the easiest ascent to the Yunnan plateau from the outside world, and by which the railway about to be built from Hongkong to Canton will doubtless, some day, be prolonged into Yunnan." May we interpolate at this point fervent amen? Canton (p. 127) "appears to have been in touch with the Roman Empire, while Arab, Dutch, and Portuguese traders early brought it within reach of western commerce." A footnote on the Hakka (p. 137) is also interesting, but space available for quotations is now running short. As might be expected, knowing of the collaboration of Mr. Kingsmill, the geology of Hongkong receives full attention. (P. 141 *et seq.*) No investigation is known of in connection with the sedimentary deposit of the Pearl River, but the persistent silting up of Macao harbour shows it to be enormous. Macao as a port is doomed; it "now rests in the glories of its historic past and of its salubrious climate which contrasts so favourably with the muggy atmosphere of the mountain-locked harbour of Hongkong. Hence it is hardly probable now that the reclamation works, proposed by Portuguese engineers and estimated to cost £500,000, will ever be taken in hand by the Portuguese Government." Hongkong, we read, is "a credit to British rule and an example to surrounding countries."

After referring to the sheltered position of Victoria in winter, and the successful afforestation of the island, the author says of Hongkong: "Its old evil reputation for malaria has disappeared, and, but for the hesitation of the Government in enforcing complete sanitary regulations upon the reluctant Chinese population, it would be one of the healthiest commercial cities in the world, as it undoubtedly is one of the most prosperous and most beautiful."

The remaining half of the book deals with Manchuria (informatively), Mongolia, Turkestan (interestingly), Tibet (authoritatively), Indo-China, Siam and Japan. It is on the whole a "geography book" that will greatly assist teachers, make their lessons more attractive, and it will help also those who desire to come to a better understanding of the political and social questions of the Far East. There are eight coloured maps and many illustrations.

A meeting of the Kowloon Cricket Club was held at the Sonnen's Institute last night—Mr. G. T. Leyd presiding—at which the erection of a pavilion was considered. Mr. S. Lightfoot proposed, and Dr. Swan seconded, that a permanent building be erected for the Club. An amendment that a wooden structure on brick pillars be erected was submitted by Mr. R. Stevenson and seconded by Mr. S. E. White. On going to the vote the amendment was defeated and the resolution carried. On the motion of Mr. W. Kerwan, seconded by Dr. Swan, it was decided that an iron pavilion, No. 244, be constructed.

The author begins by defining "the whole of Eastern Asia outside of British India and Siberia" as his theme, excluding, however, the Dutch East Indies and the Malay archipelago. He dwells on the *restlessness* of the area treated, and remarks that while Asia supplies lavishly all the needs of man, "it fails in its production of men." In a footnote he adds: "The epoch-making war between Russia and Japan, which has broken out since this book was written, renders this statement true of the Asiatic

continent only." Whereat there will surely be cavillers. China, he says, is the most valuable, the most important, as well as the most interesting portion of the Far East. His remark that the dependencies of China proper—Manchuria, Mongolia, Turkestan and Tibet—"bear much the same relation as do our own colonies and dependencies to their mother country" may evoke a grimace from some of us, especially as the affinity is said to be marked "in the one bottom fact that neither derives any direct pecuniary benefit from the relation; the obligation, if any, being on the side of the dependency fostered and protected at the expense of the parent country." With Corea and Tibet particularly in mind—to say nothing of Manchuria—this does not strike us as a grand compliment to the British Government. After a notably expert outline of the physical geography of China, we have detailed descriptions district by district; the division being into river basins, a very suitable one for China, with entries, as it were, of history, ethnography, politics, and general information. There is an interesting reference to the mysteriously-originating, "long persistent, hot, dry, land winds" from the west that devastate the Peking district from March to June, parching the land, and making the city almost uninhabitable at that period with its famous dust storms (p. 39). The prologue of Shantung appears to have been at one time an island (p. 45). Perhaps the most interesting part relates to the Yangtze sphere, about which Mr. Little has written exhaustively before, and with regard to which he is probably the greatest living authority. For two thirds of its enormous length, the valley is nowhere wider than the river bed; that is, it is a continuous ravine. The remaining third flows through an alluvial plain. The sediment it carries out to sea is insufficient to create annually a fresh island in the Pacific one mile square and fifteen fathoms deep." This prompts a very interesting prophecy: "In the very near future the innumerable rocky islands which fringe the coast, the 'Saddles,' the 'Buggeds' and the Chusan archipelago generally, and which now stand out of the shallow waters of the estuary, will look down upon embanked paddy fields, with the river flowing between, precisely as the hills inland from Shanghai now stand out from the fields which have been raised by the same process within the limits of the historical period." Certainly the appearance of the hills thus mentioned suggests that at one time they were islets in a huge lake or inland sea; and the author believes that in a comparatively recent geological time the river did run through a series of lakes. He elaborates this theory convincingly (pp. 60-61). In the discourse on the southern basin we note the remark: "Continuing up the Pearl river we reach the frontier town of Po-wo, by which, as we showed in our account of Yunan, we attain the easiest ascent to the Yunnan plateau from the outside world, and by which the railway about to be built from Hongkong to Canton will doubtless, some day, be prolonged into Yunnan." May we interpolate at this point fervent amen? Canton (p. 127) "appears to have been in touch with the Roman Empire, while Arab, Dutch, and Portuguese traders early brought it within reach of western commerce." A footnote on the Hakka (p. 137) is also interesting, but space available for quotations is now running short. As might be expected, knowing of the collaboration of Mr. Kingsmill, the geology of Hongkong receives full attention. (P. 141 *et seq.*) No investigation is known of in connection with the sedimentary deposit of the Pearl River, but the persistent silting up of Macao harbour shows it to be enormous. Macao as a port is doomed; it "now rests in the glories of its historic past and of its salubrious climate which contrasts so favourably with the muggy atmosphere of the mountain-locked harbour of Hongkong. Hence it is hardly probable now that the reclamation works, proposed by Portuguese engineers and estimated to cost £500,000, will ever be taken in hand by the Portuguese Government." Hongkong, we read, is "a credit to British rule and an example to surrounding countries."

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Hongkong, 25th October, 1905.
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Following were the figures compiled by Mr. H. E. Pollock to illustrate his argument at the Sanitary Board meeting, in favour of issuing clean Bills of Health. Each group of figures explains itself:—

LIST OF PLAQUE CASES.

FROM 1ST JULY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1903.

Date	Cases	Data	Cases

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NOTICE.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

I HAVE the day RESUMED CHARGE of the Company's business at this Port.
A. S. MIHARA,
Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1905. [2492]

C. M. S. BAXTER SCHOOLS.

THE ANNUAL SALE of WORK in aid of the C. M. S. BAXTER SCHOOLS will be held in the CITY HALL, on TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7th, from 3.30 to 6.30 p.m. The favour of your attendance is requested.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1905. [2483]

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Hongkong, 2nd November, 1905. [2483]

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(In aid of the funds of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul) to be held on the Grounds of the ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL, on SUNDAY EVENING, the 12th day of November, 1905, from 9 p.m. to 11 p.m.

Admittance Ticket, \$1.00.
The Tickets on being presented at the "Souvenir Pavilion" will be exchanged for a Souvenir (on the evening of the Fete only).

Tickets can be obtained at Messrs. Groat & Co.'s Hongkong Hotel Stall, Messrs. Campbell, Moore & Co.'s Store, and at the Gate on the Night of the Fete.

The Various Stalls will be open for the inspection of the public from 3 to 8 p.m. on the 12th inst.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1905. [2486]

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Captain A. J. Robson, will be despatched for the above port TO-MORROW, 3rd inst., at 9 a.m. For Freight or Passages, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1905. [2487]

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Hongkong Office, 1st November, 1905. [2488]

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NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
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Hongkong, 2nd November, 1905. [2488]



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For information as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

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Hongkong, 2nd November, 1905. [2485]

AUCTIONS

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THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED) TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) and

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TERMS—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1905. [2474]

[By ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE].

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MESSES. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

On WEDNESDAY,

the 15th day of November, 1905, at 3 p.m.

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situate at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, viz:

All those pieces or parcels of ground situate at Victoria, aforesaid, registered in the Land Office respectively as the REMAINING PORTION of SECTION A of INLAND LOT No. 505, and the REMAINING PORTION of INLAND LOT No. 505, together with the messuages thereto known as Nos. 54, 55, 58, 60 and 62 Stone Nullah Lane, and Nos. 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 Wan Chai Road, Area 3,720 square feet or thereabouts. Term 999 years.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Solicitors for the Mortgagors,

or to

Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH, Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 30th October, 1905. [2446]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MESSRS. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions from the MORTGAGOR to offer for sale by Public Auction

On WEDNESDAY,

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situate at Bowkowitz, in the Colony of Hongkong, namely, all that piece or parcel of ground situate at Bowkowitz, aforesaid, and registered in the Land Office at Bowkowitz Lot No. 53 of area of 1242 square feet or thereabouts, together with the messuages or tenements thereto known as Nos. 36 and 37 Bowkowitz Road.

The premises are held for the residue of the term of 999 years from 3rd January, 1900, at the annual Crown Rent of \$4.00.

Particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained from

M. O. D. THOMSON, Solicitor for the Vendor; or from the Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 21st October, 1905. [2389]

DR. M. H. CHAUN.

THE latest Method of the AMERICAN SYSTEM of DENTISTRY.

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From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1905. [2056]

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COMPANY REPORTS & BALANCE SHEETS,

BILLS OF LADING,

FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE FORMS

ALSO

COMMERCIAL CODES,

COMMERCIAL REPORTS,

COMMERCIAL FORMS OF ANY KIND,

DANCE PROGRAMMES

AND

MENU CARDS.

LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S VISITING CARDS.

LEDGERS & ACCOUNT BOOKS

MADE TO ORDER

PERIODICALS BOUND AND BOOKS OF

ALL KINDS RE-BOUND

IN THE BEST MATERIALS.

Estimates furnished on Application to the

Printing Department "HONGKONG DAILY

PRESS" Office

[3]

INTIMATIONS.

LOST.

A BUNCH of THREE KEYS held together by three rings. A reward is offered for the return of the same to—

A. B.

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 30th October, 1905. [2448]

HOPKINS' BUTCHERY, SHANGHAI.

THIS BUTCHERY IS AGAIN prepared to SUPPLY its PATRONS in Hongkong, during the Winter Season, with GAME, FRESH and CORNED PRIME BEEF, SAUSAGES, BRAUN and GAME PIES, &c.

Shanghai, 1st November, 1905. [2463]

NOTICE.

THE UNITED STORES,

GENERAL STOREKEEPERS, ARMY AND NAVY

COMPRODERS, STEVEDORES, COAL

MECHANICS, ETC.

MOST respectfully beg to inform the

Public that they have opened a store in

the Colony of Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 4th

day of November, 1905, at twelve o'clock, Noon,

when the abjoined resolution will be proposed:

That the provisions of the Memorandum of

Association of the Society altered by insert-

**THE
ROBINSON
PIANO CO.**

60 NEW PIANOS

ARRIVED FOR

OUR NEW STORE,

BY

BECHSTEIN,
STEINWAY,
WINKELMANN,
KRAUSS,
HAAKE,

AND OTHER FAMOUS AND
WELL-TRIED MAKERS, ALSO

BABY GRANDS.

AT PRICES OF COTTAGES,
OCCUPYING SAME SPACE

AND WITH ALL THE

FINE TONE AND APPEARANCE

OF A FULL GRAND.

PRESENT STOCK

OF VERY FINE PIANOS.

ALL GUARANTEED,

REDUCED \$100 TO \$200

TO END MONTH.

BEST MAKES ONLY.

Hongkong, 28th October, 1905. 12055

BANKS

**THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.**

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP.....\$200,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....\$200,000
RESERVE FUND.....\$275,000

INTEREST allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on the Daily balance. On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4 per cent.

" " 6 " 3%

" " 3 " 2%

T. P. COCHRANE,
Manager.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1905. 29

THE BANK OF TAIWAN LIMITED

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER)

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....Yen 5,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP.....2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPING, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Amoy Kowloon Taiwan

Anping Nagasaki Tamsui

Foochow Osaka Tokio

Keelung Shanghai Yokohama

HONGKONG OFFICE:
4, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Interest allowed on Current Account. Deposits received on terms which may be learnt on application.

S. SHIGENAGA, Manager.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1904. 12473

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

Fiscal Agents of the United States in China
the Philippine Islands and the
Republic of Panama.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS

AUTHORIZED.....Gold \$16,000,000

CAPITAL PAID UP.....Gold \$8,250,000

RESERVE FUND.....Gold \$3,250,000

HEAD OFFICE: New York.

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, E.C.

Branches and Agents all over the World.

LONDON BANKERS.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,

LIMITED.

BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money in Current Account and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 12 months 4% per cent. per annum.

6 " 4 " "

3 " 3 " "

H. PINCKNEY,
Manager.

Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong, 20th September, 1905. 2401

BANKS

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rates may be obtained on application. INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3% PER CENT. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed or FIXED DEPOSIT at 4% PER CENT. per annum. For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 1st May, 1902.

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....Sh. Thals 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS, BERLIN.

BRANCHES: Berlin, Calcutta, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Tsinan, Teingtau, Yokohama.

Founded by the following Banks and Bankers:—

KOENIGLICHE SEEHANDLUNG (PREUSSISCHE STATESEANK) Berlin.

DIREKTION DER DISCONTO-GESSELLSCHAFT.

DEUTSCHE BANK.

S. BLEICHROEDER.

BERLINER HANDELS-GESELLSCHAFT.

BANK FÜR HANDEL UND INDUSTRIE.

ROBERT WALSCHAERT & CO.

MENDELSON & CO.

M. A. von ROTHSCHILD & SOHN.

JACOB S. H. STERN.

NORDDEUTSCHE BANK (HAMBURG, HAMBURG, SAL. OFFENHEIM, JE., & CO., KOHL).

BAYERISCHE HYPOTHEKEN-UND WECHSEL-BANK, MÜNCHEN.

LONDON BANKERS:

Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SON: THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY.

DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account.

DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

HUGO SUTER,

Sub-Manager.

Hongkong 9th September, 1905. 182

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....Yen 24,000,000

CAPITAL PAID-UP.....18,000,000

CAPITAL UNCALLED.....8,000,000

RESERVE FUND.....9,941,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokyo Kobe Nagasaki

Osaka Lyons New York

London Honolulu Bombay

San Francisco Tientsin Newchwang

Shanghai Peking Mukden

Daihji Chafco Tieling

Port Arthur

LONDON BANKERS:

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

PAGE'S BANK, LIMITED.

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 2% per cent.

On fixed deposits for 12 months 5% per annum.

" " 6 " 4%

" " 3 " 3%

TAKEO TAKAMICHI,

Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1905. 27

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

Paid-up Capital.....\$10,000,000

Reserve Fund.....\$10,000,000

Sterling Reserve.....\$5,000,000

Silver Reserve.....\$18,500,000

Reserve Liability of Prop'tors.....\$10,000,000

Court of Directors:

H. A. W. SLADE, Esq., Chairman.

A. HAUPT, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

H. C. V. DICKSON, Esq.

E. GOETZ, Esq.

G. H. MELDRUM, Esq.

A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.

F. SALTER, Esq.

Chief Manager:

Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.

Manager:

Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per Cent. per Annun. on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months 2½ per cent. per Annun.

For 6 months 3½ per cent. per Annun.

For 12 months 4 per cent. per Annun.

J. R. M. SMITH,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 19th August, 1905. 23

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....\$1,500,000

SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,25,000

PAID-UP.....\$52,500

RESERVE FUND.....\$110,000

BANKERS:

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2% per annum on the Daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 12 months.....4%.

" 63½%

" 32½%

A. R. LINTON,

Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1905. 25

THE FINEST FAMILY MEDICINE.

BILE BEANS FOR BILIOUSNESS.

Do not merely purge, giving temporary relief only like the old-fashioned, so-called remedies of forty or fifty years ago. They act directly on the liver and digestive organs, strengthening them to perform their natural functions. Bile Beans produce a gentle action on the bowels, curing or preventing constipation, and they cleanse the stomach and rid the system of all impurities. Do not be misled by claims of half-a-hundred pills in a box, when probably four to six constitute a dose, and the doses cannot be discontinued. ONE BILE BEAN IS ONE DOSE.

BILE BEANS can be discontinued after the cure is effected; they are purely vegetable; they contain no harmful drugs; they are THE SAFEST FAMILY MEDICINE, and have been proved invaluable in thousands of homes in cases of indigestion, nausea, weakness, female ailments, heat fits, malaria, neuralgia, lumbago, rheumatics, debility, palpitation, pains in the back, piles, constipation, sciatica, flatulence, pimples, skin eruptions and all ailments having a common origin in impurity of blood. Of all chemists and medicine

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.
BORUSSIA, German str., 6,951. Ph. Hahn, 1st Nov.—Yokohama 14th Oct., General—Hamburg-Amerika Linie.
CASTOR, Norwegian str., 775. John Martin, 1st Nov.—Lunghai 21st Oct., Petroleum—Geo. Mc Bain.
EIGER, Norwegian str., 875. Finsen, 1st Nov.—Wuhu and Chinkiang 27th Oct., Rees-Siemens & Co.
HONG MOU, British str., 2,554. Wm. Dawson, 1st Nov.—Singapore 28th Oct., General—Chinese.
LOONMOON, German str., 1st November, from Canton.
SULTAN VAN LANGRAAT, Dutch str., 4,248. F. Re-deker, 1st November.—from Singapore, Koresman—Moyer & Co.
TALISMAN, Norwegian str., 1,173. S. Petersen, 31st Oct.—Samnang 13th Oct., Sugar and Cotton—Chinese.

CLEARANCES.
AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
1st November.

Athracite, British str., for Kuchipotan.
Bentone, British str., for Kuching.
Chrysanthemum, British str., for Shanghai.
Ecuador, German str., for Newcastle.
Eiger, Norwegian str., for Canton.
Loonmoon, German str., for Shanghai.
Yachin, British str., for Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

31st October.
SACHSEN, German str., for Yokohama.
AHIO, German str., for Haiphong.
ANDALUSIA, German str., for Tsinan.
ATHENIAN, British str., for Vancouver.
CHILLI, British str., for Swatow.
EMPIRE, British str., for Australia.
POLJO, Norwegian str., for Chefoo.
GERMANY, German str., for Canton.
GREGORY ATCAIR, British str., for Calcutta.
HAZEL DOLLAR, British str., for San Francisco.
HONGKONG, French str., for Haiphong.
KWANTUNG, Chinese str., for Canton.
Loochow, German str., for Bangkok.
PROSPECT, Norwegian str., for Swatow.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The Norwegian str. *Talisman* reports: Strong N.E. wind and heavy sea.
The Norwegian str. *Caster* reports: On the 27th and 28th Oct. experienced strong gale of N.W. off the Catwicks. On the 30th strong N.E. moonset with heavy sea. On the 31st fresh breeze, sea moderate and heavy swell.
The British str. *Hong Mou* reports: From 26th to 27th calm clear weather with high head swell. From 27th to 29th moderate to fresh breeze. On 29th, 9.30 a.m., passed dredged Chinese junk steamed along side and found her deserted, position lat. 10° 46' N., long. 110° 27' E. From 30th to 31st strong northeast with high head swell; vessel rolling heavily.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

1st November.
ABERDEEN DOCKS—
KOWLOON DOCKS—Dr. H. J. Kier, *Tsinan*, *Hainan*, *Tsin*, *Hokkien*, *Empress of India*.
COSMOPOLITAN DOCK—

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED
FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW.
THE Company's Steamship
"TAICHING,"
Captain A. E. Hodges, will be despatched for the above ports TO-DAY, the 2nd Nov., at 9 A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAFRAIR & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 31st October, 1905. [2457]

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE

ITALIANA.
(Florio and Rubattino United Companies)
STEAM FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.
Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to ADEN, SUZU, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, LEGHORN and GENOA, also VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE and SOUTH AMERICAN Ports up to CALLAO. (Taking Cargo at through rates to PERSIAN GULF, BAGDAD, also BARCELONA, VALENZA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.)
THE Steamship
"ISCHIA."
Captain Cogliolo, will be despatched up above on SATURDAY, the 11th November, at NOON.
At Bombay the Steamer is discharging in Victoria Dock.
For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to
CARLOWITZ & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 31st October, 1905. [14]

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
JAPAN—CHINA—AUSTRALIA LINE
VIENNA—NEW GUINEA
STEAM FOR

FRIEDRICH-WILHELMSHAFEN, HERBERTSVOER, NATUR, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. On TUESDAY, the 14th November, at Noon, the Steamer "PRINZ SIGISMUND," Captain Lenz, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, will leave this port as above.
The Steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.
Line can be washed on board.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
For further particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 26th October, 1905. [2377]

FOR NEW YORK

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.
(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALABAR COAST).

THE Steamship
"SCHUYLKILL,"
Captain Nicholas, will be despatched as above on or about the 24th November.
For Freight, &c., apply to
STANDARD OIL COMPANY
OF NEW YORK,
Oriental Freight Department,
Hotel Mansions.
Hongkong, 25th October, 1905. [2421]

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked K, nearest Hongkong H, midway between Hongkong and Kowloon M, and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf K.W., together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS:

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & CO.	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPL'D	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, &c., VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	COROMANDEL	Brit. str.	—	G. M. Montford, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 4th inst., at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SOCOTRA	Brit. str.	—	W. B. Hickey	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 8th inst.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	MACKAAN	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 7th inst.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	KINTUCK	Brit. str.	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 21st inst.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	DUISVOLD	Brit. str.	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 5th Dec.
MARSEILLES, &c., VIA PORTS OF CAL	HECTOR	Brit. str.	—		MESSENGERS MARITIMES	On 19th Dec.
BREMEN, VIA PORTS OF CAL	SALAZIE	Frenstr.	—	E. Schenck	MELCHERS & CO.	On 14th inst., at 1 P.M.
HAIRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	PRINCESS ALICE	Ger. str.	—	O. Polack	MELCHERS & CO.	On 8th inst., at Noon.
HAIRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	EIDSVOLD	Ger. str.	k. w.		HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	Quick despatch.
HAIRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	BORUSSIA	Ger. str.	k. w.		HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	To-day at Noon.
HAIRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SENEGAMBIA	Ger. str.	k. w.		HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 11th inst.
HAIRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SERIA	Ger. str.	k. w.		HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 19th inst.
HAIRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	C. FRED. LAFITZ	Ger. str.	k. w.		HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 1st Dec.
HAIRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SITONIA	Ger. str.	k. w.		HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 13th Dec.
TRISTE, &c., VIA SINGAPORE &c.	TRISTE	Aus. str.	—		SANDEE, WILHE & CO.	On 29th inst., P.M.
GENOA, MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL	CALCHAS	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 24th Nov.
GENOA, MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL	GLACUS	Brit. str.	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th Dec.
NEW YORK VIA SUEZ	NUIMA	Ger. str.	k. w.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	About 31st Dec.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	WRAY CASTLE	Brit. str.	—		DODWELL & CO. LTD.	About 1st Inst.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	SCHEUYLKILL	Brit. str.	—		STANDARD OIL CO.	About 24th Inst.
INDRANI	INDRANI	Brit. str.	—		SHEWAN, TOME & CO.	On 15th Dec.
EMPEROR OF INDIA	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Brit. str.	2 m.		CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 15th inst.
TARTAR	TARTAR	Brit. str.	1 m.		CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 29th inst.
HYADES	HYADES	Am. str.	—		DODWELL & CO. LIMITED	On 20th inst.
PINGSUEY	PINGSUEY	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 7th inst.
DAKOTA	DAKOTA	Am. str.	—		NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	About 2nd inst.
ABABA	ABABA	Ger. str.	—		PORTLAND & ASIATIC S.S. CO.	On 7th inst., at Daylight.
TAIWAN	TAIWAN	Brit. str.	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day.
PALEMBANG	PALEMBANG	Brit. str.	—		MELCHERS & CO.	On 14th inst., at Noon.
WOBANG	WOBANG	Brit. str.	—		JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	About 6th inst.
BENGAL	BENGAL	Brit. str.	—		JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On 10th inst., at 3 P.M.
TOURANE	TOURANE	Frenstr.	—		P. & O. S. N. CO.	About 2nd inst.
HANTANG	HANTANG	Brit. str.	—		MESSENGERS MARITIMES	About 3rd inst.
CHUNSAMO	CHUNSAMO	Brit. str.	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 4th inst.
RUGIA	RUGIA	Ger. str.	k. w.		JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On 4th inst., at 4 P.M.
TRIUMPH	TRIUMPH	Ger. str.	1 m.		HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 5th inst., at 5 P.M.
DAIJU MARU	DAIJU MARU	Jap. str.	—		OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 8th inst.
DAIGU MARU	DAIGU MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.		OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 5th inst., at 10 A.M.
HAIKUNG	HAIKUNG	Brit. str.	2 h.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day.
HAIMUN	HAIMUN	Brit. str.	2 h.		DOUGLAS LAFRAIR & CO.	To-morrow, at 9 A.M.
LOOMSANG	LOOMSANG	Brit. str.	—		DOUGLAS LAFRAIR & CO.	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
ZAFIRO	ZAFIRO	Brit. str.	—		SHEWAN, TOME & CO.	On 4th inst., at Noon.
MANILA	MANILA	Brit. str.	—		SHEWAN, TOME & CO.	On 7th inst.
MANILA	MANILA	Brit. str.	—		SHEWAN, TOME & CO.	On 11th inst., at Noon.
CEBU & ILICO	CEBU & ILICO	Brit. str.	—		SHEWAN, TOME & CO.	On 11th inst., at 3 P.M.
ZAMBOANGA, JOLO, SULU ISLAND, &c.	ZAMBOANGA & CALCUTTA	Brit. str.	—		JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	Quick despatch.
SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA	SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	Brit. str.	—		JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On 4th inst., at Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & BOMBAY	SINGAPORE, PENANG & BOMBAY	Brit. str.	—		CARLOWITZ & CO.	On 11th inst., at Noon.
SINGAPORE, SOUTHRAYA & SAMARANG	SINGAPORE, SOUTHRAYA & SAMARANG	Brit. str.	—		JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On 11th inst., at 3 P.M.
JAVA PORTS	JAVA PORTS	Dut. str.	—		JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINIE	Quick despatch.

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked K, nearest Hongkong H, midway between Hongkong and Kowloon M, and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf K.W., together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS:

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES
MARITIMES
FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"TOURANE."

Captain Girard, will be despatched for the above ports, on or about FRIDAY, the 3rd November.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Agent.

Hongkong, 27th October, 1905. [2]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT,
MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR
BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL,
AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"COROMANDEL."

Captain G. M. Montford, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this for Bombay on SATURDAY, the 4th November, at NOON, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports in connection with the Company's s.s. *Monyetta*, 9,500 tons, from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. *Egypt* due in London on 16th December.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
JOINT SERVICES.

PORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

EUROPEAN SERVICE.

	OUTWARDS	STEAMERS	DUE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PINGSUEY"	On 6th November.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"HECTOR"	On 7th November.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"GLAUCUS"	On 14th November.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"HYSON"	On 21st November.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PRIAM"	On 26th November.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"OANFA"	On 29th November.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"AJAX"	On 5th December.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"HUICHOW"	On 5th December.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"IDOMENEUS"	On 12th December.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL			
FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"MACHAON"	On 7th November.	
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"KINTUCK"	On 21st November.	
GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL	"CALCHAS"	On 24th November.	
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"DEUCALION"	On 5th December.	
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"HECTOR"	On 19th December.	
GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL	"GLAUCUS"	On 20th December.	
* Taking cargo for Liverpool at London Rates.			

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Operating in conjunction with

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

AND TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL OVERLAND
COMMON POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND CANADA.

EASTWARD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	DUE
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, & all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKO-	"PINGSUEY"	On 7th November.	
HAMA.....	"OANFA"	On 1st December.	

WESTWARD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	DUE
TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA and PACIFIC COAST	"KEEMUN"	On 31st October.	
For Freight, apply to—	"MACHAON"	On 5th November.	

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 18th October, 1905.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.
LIMITED.

SWATOW & SHANGHAI PORT
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT
DARWIN, ETC.....
SHANGHAI.....
MANILA.....
CEBU and ILOILO.....

* The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these
steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A duly qualified
Surgeon is carried.

+ Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

+ Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other
Australian Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND
AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1905.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL
LINE.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT
SAID, GENOA, ANTIWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG,
PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIQUE PORTS; ALSO
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON,
AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.
STEAMERS WILL CALL AT GIBRALTAR AND SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS
AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR THE PRINCIPAL PLACES
IN RUSSIA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
STEAMERS.

SAILING DATES.

PRINZESS ALICE	WEDNESDAY	8th November
SACHSEN	WEDNESDAY	22nd November
PRINZ REGENT LUFTFOLD	WEDNESDAY	6th December
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY	1906
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY	3rd January
GNEISENAU	WEDNESDAY	17th January
ROON	WEDNESDAY	31st January
PREUSSEN	WEDNESDAY	14th February
ZIETEN	WEDNESDAY	28th February

ON WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of NOVEMBER, 1905, at NOON, the Steamship
"PRINZESS ALICE," Captain Ch. Pollock, with MAILED, PASSENGERS,
SPECIE, and CARGO, will have this Port as above, CALLING AT NAPLES and GENOA.
Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON, on MONDAY, the 6th November. Cargo and
Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 7th November, and Parcels
will be received at the Agency's Office until NOON, on TUESDAY, the 7th November.
Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipt will be signed for less than \$2.50,
and Parcels should not exceed Two Post Cubic in Measurement.
The Steamer has splendid accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewardesses.
Dinner can be washed on board.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to:

MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1905.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM HAMBURG, BREMEN, ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"C. FERD LAETSZ,"
Captain Meyerdirods, having arrived from the
above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
requested to send in their Bills of Lading for
countersignature by the Undersigned and to
take immediate delivery of their Goods from
aboard.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be
landed into the hazardous and/or extra hazard-
ous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and
stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days
of the steamer's arrival here after which date
they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 2nd Nov. will be subject
to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on board after 4 P.M. of the
2nd November will be landed at Consignee's
risk and expense into the Godowns of the Hong-
kong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company,

Limited.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed
at once, at Consignee's risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 4 P.M. of the
2nd November will be landed at Consignee's
risk and expense into the Godowns of the Hong-
kong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company,

Limited.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE
and PENANG are requested to take IM-
MEDIATE delivery of their Goods from
aboard such Cargo impeding the discharge
of the Vessel will be landed and stored at
Consignee's risk and expense.

DAVID SASSON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1905.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"CATHERINE ARCA,"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees
of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods
will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed
at once, at Consignee's risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 4 P.M. of the
2nd November will be landed at Consignee's
risk and expense into the Godowns of the Hong-
kong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company,

Limited.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE

and PENANG are requested to take IM-
MEDIATE delivery of their Goods from
aboard such Cargo impeding the discharge
of the Vessel will be landed and stored at
Consignee's risk and expense.

DAVID SASSON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd November, 1905.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"SACHSEN,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
informed that their Goods, with the exception of
Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being
brought and stored at their risk into the hazardous
and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong-
kong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company,
Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be
obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before 11 P.M.
To-day.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 6th November will be
subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to
be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on Monday, the 6th November, at
9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 11th
November, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be affected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1905.

MITSU BISHI CO.
COAL DEPARTMENT

MARUNO-UCHI, TOKIO.

Cable Address, "IWASAKI,"

which applies to all Branch Offices and Hong-
kong and Shanghai Agencies.

AI, ABC 5th Edition, Western Union Codes

used.

All Letters Addressed—

MANAOE, MITSU BISHI CO., with name of
place under.

BRANCH OFFICES—

NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, KARATSU
AND HANKOW.

AGENCIES—

SHANGHAI: H. J. H. TRIPP.

HONGKONG: H. U. JEFFRIES.

MANILA: MACONDEAN & CO.

CHINKiang: GEARING & CO.

YOKOHAMA: M. ASADA.

Barry, t.-b.-d., 420 tons, 7 guns, 500 h.p.

Lient. Irwin

Calico, gunboat, 208 tons, 10 guns, 611 h.p.

Lient. Dismaker

Chancery, t.-b.-d., 420 tons, 7 guns, 800 h.p.

Lient. E. Jessop

Cincinnati, cruiser, 321 tons, 13 guns, 7500 h.p.

Thetis, cruiser, 2630 tons, 24 guns, 8000 h.p.

Captain Voit, Shanghai

Tiger, gunboat, 330 tons, 10 guns, 1300 h.p.

Commander

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PARCEL MAILS, HOMEWARD.
Parcels for the United Kingdom via Gibraltar posted up to 5 p.m. to-morrow are due in London on the 11th December, and those posted up to 5 p.m. on Friday, the 17th November are due in London on Christmas Morning.

With an additional fee of 60 cents parcels may be forwarded via Brindisi and if posted before 5 p.m. on the 17th November would accompany the later mail due in London on the 18th December. Parcels intended for New Year's delivery should also be forwarded by the mail of the 17th November, as the parcel mail of the 1st of December is not due in London till the 8th of January via Gibraltar and the 2nd January via Brindisi.

The rates of postage on ordinary parcels are as follows:

For a parcel not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight	60 cents.
" " 7 lbs.	" 11 lbs.
" " 11 lbs.	" 15 lbs.

All parcels containing jewellery or any article of gold or silver must be insured, all insured parcels must be sealed. The seals must bear the impression of a device or private mark. Coins must not be used for sealing purposes.

The Bengal, with the English and French mails of the 6th October, and 29th September respectively left Singapore on the 28th inst., at 10 a.m., and may be expected here about 3 p.m. to-day. This packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on September 5th and August 26th respectively, and the parcel mail closed in London for despatch by the all sea route on the 27th September, and for despatch overland on 3rd October.

The s.s. *Tourane*, left Saigon on Tuesday, the 31st ult., at 3 p.m., and may be expected here to-morrow.

On Sunday the mail for Macao is closed at 8 a.m. Mails for NANTAO, SANDE, KONGMOON, KUMCHUI, WUCHOW are closed at 9 a.m. CAON are closed every weekday, at 5 p.m. On Sundays the mails are closed at 9 a.m. No mails are despatched to these places on Saturday evenings, unless previously notified.

MAILS WILL CLOSE

FOR	PEE	DATE.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Thursday, 2nd, 10.00 A.M.	
Singapore, Penang and Colombo	Thursday, 2nd, 11.00 A.M.	
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Seattle	Thursday, 2nd, 11.00 A.M.	
Macao	Thursday, 2nd, 1.15 P.M.	
Manila, Zamboanga, Port Darwin, Thursday	Thursday, 2nd, 3.00 P.M.	
Island, Cocktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, Now Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaid and Perth	Thursday, 2nd, 3.00 P.M.	
Shanghai	Thursday, 2nd, 3.00 P.M.	
Swatow and Shanghai	Thursday, 2nd, 3.00 P.M.	
Swatow	Friday, 3rd, 8.00 A.M.	
Manila	Friday, 3rd, 3.00 P.M.	
Singapore and Calcutta	Saturday, 4th, 10.00 A.M.	
EUROPE, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN	(Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents.)	
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail.)		
Extra Postage 10 cents.)		
Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)		
The Parcel mail will be closed on Friday, the 3rd Nov., at 5 p.m.		
Christmas parcel mail home		
Shanghai	Saturday, 4th, 3.00 P.M.	
Shanghai	Saturday, 4th, 3.00 P.M.	
Kobe	Saturday, 4th, 4.00 P.M.	
Yoko-ama and Kobe	Sunday, 5th, 3.00 P.M.	
Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya and Macassar	Tuesday, 7th, 11.00 A.M.	
Tientsin	Tuesday, 7th, 2.00 P.M.	
Manila	Tuesday, 7th, 3.00 P.M.	
Shanghai, Yokohama and Kobe	Tuesday, 7th, 4.00 P.M.	
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, Vancouver, Sette and Tucson	Tuesday, 7th, 4.00 P.M.	
EUROPE, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN	(Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents.)	
Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)		
Cebu and Ililo	Wednesday, 8th, 11.00 A.M.	
Zamboanga, Iolo, San Lukian and Kudat	Thursday, 9th, 3.00 P.M.	
Sungaiang	Thursday, 9th, 3.00 P.M.	
Borneo	Thursday, 9th, 3.00 P.M.	

TO-MORROW.

Sale, Japanese Cards, Sales Rooms, Messrs. Hughes & Roubig, 239 p.m.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

1st November.

ON LONDON.—	Bank Bills, on demand.....	1111
	Bank Bills, on 30 days' sight.....	1112
	Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight.....	20
	Credits, at 4 months' sight.....	20
	Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight.....	20
ON PARIS.—	Bank Bills, on demand.....	24
	Credits, at 4 months' sight.....	52
ON GENEVA.—	On demand.....	202
	Credit, 60 days' sight.....	81
ON NEW YORK.—	Bank Bills, on demand.....	18
	Credits, 60 days' sight.....	81
ON BOMBAY.—	Telegraphic Transfer.....	147
	Bank, on demand.....	47
ON CALCUTTA.—	Telegraphic Transfer.....	147
	Bank, on demand.....	47
ON SHANGHAI.—	Bank, at sight.....	71
	Private, 30 days' sight.....	71
	YOKOHAMA.—On demand.....	162
	ON MANILA.—On demand—Peso.....	162
	SINGAPORE.—On demand.....	84 p.m.
	ON BATAVIA.—On demand.....	114
	ON HAIPHONG.—On demand.....	12 p.m.
	ON SAIGON.—On demand.....	12 p.m.
	ON BANGKOK.—On demand.....	611
	Hongkong, Bank's Buying Rate.....	10.10
	GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per oz.....	52
	BAR SILVER, per oz.....	52

OPIUM.

1st November.

Quotations are—	All rice net to 1 catty.
Malwa New	\$110 to — per pion.
Malwa Old	\$1180 to — "
Malwa Older	\$1200 to — "
Malwa V. Old	\$1280 to — "
Persian fine quality	\$1150 to — "
Persian extra fine	\$1200 to — "
Pata New	\$195 to — per chub.
Pata Old	\$1005 to — "
Banars New	\$395 to — "
Banars Old	\$195 to — "

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.
The P. & O. str. *Invicta* left Singapore for this port on the 28th Oct. at 10 a.m., and is due to-day about 3 p.m.

THE FRENCH MAIL.
The P. & O. str. *Tourane* left Saigon on Tuesday, the 31st Oct. at 3 p.m. for this port.

THE GERMAN MAIL.
The I.G.M. str. *Prinz Regent Luitpold* left Colombo on Saturday, p.m., and may be expected here on Wednesday, the 8th Nov.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.
The O.S.S. & C.M. str. *Heckler* left Singapore on the 29th Oct. at daylight, and is due here to-morrow.

The P. & A. str. *Arabia* left Yokohama on the 23rd Oct. and is expected here on or about the 4th Nov.

The N.G.I. str. *Ischia* left Singapore on the

Milkmaid

BRAND

Milk

Guaranteed

Full Cream.

Largest Sale in the World.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Hongkong, 1st November.

COMPANY. PAID UP. QUOTATIONS.

Alhambra	\$200	\$100, buyers
Banks—		
Hongkong & Shai.	\$125	\$90, sellers London, 253.
National B. of China.		
A. S. Abbott	\$5	\$38, buyers
Pall's Asbestos E. A.	12s. 6d.	\$7, buyers
China-Burnett Co.	\$10	\$11.75, sellers
China Light & P. Co.	\$10	\$9, buyers
China Provident	\$10	\$9, buyers

COTTON MILLS—
Ewo... Tls. 50 Tls. 54, sellers
Hongkong International... Tls. 75 Tls. 44,
Lau Kong Mow... Tls. 100 Tls. 60,
Soochow... Tls. 500 Tls. 230,
Dairy Farm... \$6 \$17, buyers

Docks and Wharves—
Furnham, B. & Co. Tls. 100 Tls. 141.

H. & K. Wharf & G. Tls. 50 \$108, buyers
H. & W. Dock... \$50 \$180, buyers
New Amoy Dock... \$84 \$17,
Shui & H. Wharf... Tls. 100 Tls. 100.

Fenwick & Co., Ge... \$25 \$27, sellers
G. Island Cement... \$10 \$204, buyers
Hongkong & C. Gas... \$10 \$154,
Hongkong Electric... \$10 \$154,
Do, New... \$5 \$94,
H. H. L. Tramways... \$100 \$215, buyers
Hongkong Hotel Co... \$50 \$147, buyers
Hongkong Ice Co... \$25 \$225, sellers
Hongkong Rope Co... \$50 \$122,
Hongkong S. Waterboat... \$10 \$14, sellers

Insurances—
Canton... \$50 \$330, sellers
China Fire... \$20 \$89, sales
China Traders... \$25 \$91, sales
Hongkong Fire... \$50 \$30, sellers
North China... \$25 \$11.94, sales
Union... \$100 \$575, buyers
Yangtze... \$80 \$1724.

Land and Building—
Hongkong Land Inv... \$100 \$128, buyers
Humphrey's Estate... \$10 \$13, sellers
Kowloon Land & B... \$80 \$80, buyers
Shanghai Land... Tls. 50 Tls. 122, buyers
Westpoint Building... \$60 \$55, sellers

Mining—
Charbonnages... Frs. 250 \$490,
Raids... 18/10 \$34, buyers
Philippine Co... \$10 \$6, sellers

Refineries—
China Sugar... \$100 \$222, sellers
Luzon Sugar... \$100 \$15, buyers

Steamship Companies—
China and Manilla... \$25 \$18, buyers & sell... & buy.
Douglas Steamship... \$50 \$31, sellers & buy.
H. Canton & M... \$10 \$263, sellers

Indo-China S.N.C. \$10 \$4.

Shell Transport Co.—
Do, Preference... \$10 \$28 10s.
Star Ferry... \$10 \$22, sellers

Do, Now... \$5 \$25, sellers
Shanghai & H. Dyeing... \$50 \$50,
South China N. Post... \$25 \$20, sellers
Steam Laundry Co... \$5 \$8.

Stores & Dispensaries—
Campbell, M. & Co... \$10 \$30,
Powell & Co., Wm... \$10 \$111, sellers

Watkins... \$10 \$31, sellers
Watson & Co., A. S. \$10 \$34, sales
United Asbestos... \$4 \$9,
Do, Founders... \$10 \$160.

VEENON & SMYTH, Brokers.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 2nd to the 8th November.

To correct Zone Time add 23 min. and 18 sec.

HIGH WATER. LOW WATER.

Day of Month Hongkong Mean Time Height Hongkong Mean Time Height

Thus. 2 m. 2 3 4 5 6 1 m. 2 3 4 5 6 7

Fri. 3 m. 2 3 4 5 6 7 m. 2 3 4 5 6 7

Sat. 4 m. 3 4 5 6 7 m. 3 4 5 6 7

Sun. 5 m. 4 5 6 7 m. 4 5 6 7

Mon. 6 m. 5 6 7 m. 5 6 7

Tues. 7 m. 6 7 8 m. 6 7 8

Wed. 8 m. 7 8 9 m. 7 8 9